CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The meeting of the

octal Science Association yesterday afternoon was one f great interest, and the attendance at the Music Hall ana, Ill., and its subject was "Woman's Place and Work So by." The speaker did not mean to introduce the some ....t tempestuous questions of woman's rights, per-sonal or political, nor sid he propose to discuss her rela-tive ability as compared with man. The battle now in progress must rage, perhaps, another half century before solutions, become the settled maxims of law and ablic opinion. Not what woman may be in the coming nanded his thoughts. Woman held her position and prerogatives by ancient and proscriptive right. Women en-tered into the social world in a three-fold character and with three-fold power. First, she came in the name and rogative of motherhood : secondly, in the rights and athority of the world's housekeeper; and thirdly, in the autocracy of their womanhood. In each of these three autocracy of their womanhood. In each of these three characters, woman exerts an influence so resistless and controlling that the student of social scence might well ponder it as the chief factor in the regeneration of society. It was a most difficult as well as delicate task to approach the sacred mysteries of materalty, and reveal to the gaze of science the many and prefound relations which the mother of the human race bears to its civilization and its destinics. Only in the name and behalf of maukind, her children, and then with reverent feeling, ought we to attempt a discussion so very important, nevertheless, that we may not pass it unnoticed. Looking at maternity as a simple physiological fact, its vital bearings upon social progress and wellbeing come at once into view. No physiological fact is better established than that of the mother's power over her unborn child. Man's essential blography begins before he is born. The weak mother lingers in the life of her son; her consumptive lungs are witnessed in his power exercised in society by those who reign in our houses; and that woman is blind who does not see the immense influence which her position as housekeeper secures to her. The most potential influence, however, which woman exercises, is that she exerts by virtue of her womanhood; by her beauty, her grace, her wit, her wisdom, her affections, her purity, her devotion, her strength, and even her weakness. To recite the history of this many-sided power, would be to re-write the religious, social and political history of the world. Give to the mother, the sacred rights of her motherhood; to the world's houskeeper, the rights needful to her great office; to woman, the rights, not of man, but of woman; the right to be all that she can, as woman, with all the freedom and sympathy, the fair play and cooperation, and the support registic for her in her highest development in society. Above all, give her an education; and whether she gains those rights for which she new asks, perhaps unintelligently, with the others she may go into society as its queen, its controller, and the shaper of its destinies. This paper drew forth a spirited discussion on the part of the Kev. Robert Laird Collyer, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Dall, and others. Mr. Collyer thought that men were more to be blamed than women for the frivolity and extravagance of the latter, and remarked that then spent more money for cigars, whisky, and fast horses than women did for dress. Mrs. Comstock contended that one most important branch of woman's labor was among the poor, and was disappointed in not hearing that work alleded to.

Dr. McFarland's paper not being ready Dr.

McFarland's paper not being ready Dr.

McBarland's paper not being ready Dr.

God by Professor Quinn on the "Political
tion of the Feople." The writer dwelt at some
on the need, not provided for by the Government,
making to the people truthful and accurate political
etion and information, and predicted that if provis not made to educate youth, the great principles of on is not made to educate youth, the great principles of litties, the present institutious of this country will not and when the population grows as dense as it is in the antries of Europe now. As it is, our institutions had iled in many great cities. It is necessary that both les of the question should be impartially laid before the ass of the people. This could be done by the publican of a paper edited during each alternate year by men opposite politics. The Government should assume the pense, and circulate the paper gratuitously. From it issue might learn the arguments on both sides of the justion.

of opposite politics. The Government should assume the expense and circulate the paper gratuitously. From it persons might learn the arguments on both sides of the question.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Dr. Andrew McFarland of Jacksonville was next introduced and announced as the subject of his paper. What Shall be Done with the Insane of the West!" After appropriately introducing his theme the Doctor remarked that there were in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and lows, 8,000 insane persons not provided with such shelter as their helpiess condition demands. He then traced the history of lineane Asylums back even to monaste times, and observed that but few improvements had been made in the system of conducting them for many years. Insane Asylums need something more than proper medical care. They cambot supply the smile of woman nor the prattle of children that brighten our homes. Dr. McFarland then suggested what he considered as a remedy for the evils attending a large establishment. As agriculture and horticulture, said he must be the main industrial resort, I would have an average of at least two acres of land to every inmate provided for. In a central situation, abundantly supplied with that too much overlooked necessity, water, I would have a hospital department, sufficiently large to receive from one-fifth to one-third of the contemplated population, not forgetling in its construction a commodious assembly room, in which the great body of the inmates could convene for religious or festive purposes. In this central nucleus I would provide accommodations similar, perhaps, to those of the asylum as now constituted, but to be rezarded as the temporary resort or those demanding perfect security, and those under most direct medical treatment. Removed from this, and well isolated from each other, should be a circle of cottage homes, each under the care of a family, censisting of husband and wife, and if a few children, all the better. In these cottage homes the lodgment of the patients should be limited to one or tw

of its women, and then proved the existence of a similar decadence in New-England, which, spite of its constant foreign accessions, was even more decided than in France.

After citing some startling statistics proving that in the State of New-York more than half of the married women produced on an average only one and seventenths children to each woman, Dr. Allen discussed some of the causes of this decadence, laying great stress on the fact that upon a perfect development of all theorgans of the body, constituting a perfect union or harmony between the temperaments, is founded the great law of human increase. It was asserted as a truth, that married women are longer-lived than single ones, and this longevity is furthered by many causes. Insufficient importance was attached in this country te marriage, which was regarded sometimes as a temporary partnership, leading to divorce. The practice of constant intermarrying deprayes the offspring mentally and physically. A constant infusion of fresh blood is necessary in every grade of society. The constant exercise of the brain consumes the vitality of woman. Neglect of physical exercise, fashions, and dress, and the exclusive cultivation of the brain; each of these and its appropriate remedies were fully analysed, and domestic labor was pronounced one of the best existing promoters of health. Important reforms in clothing were demanded, and in the hygiene of the household. A prompt and general change in the modern system of female education was also stated to be an imperative necessity. Suggestions were offered as to the manner in which the several reforms and alterations should be carried into effect; and, in conclusion, the author besonght the grave and carnest consideration of this important subject. The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

In the evening the attendance was much larger than at any previous seasion. The President being absent, Mr. Chas. Coffin of Richmond, Ind., was called to the habindonment of housekeeping, and recourse to the

going around the papers to learn to dig, to farm, accurate by telling men to learn to dig, to farm, accurate and selection of the selection of

the codperative plan.

Mrs. ball was then called on to read two papers on reading Houses for Women," and after some introductory remarks said that when the minds of men were placed enough and their instincts true enough they would find that no man provided well for himself who did not provide well for his neighbor. Nothing had so perpote the provide well for his neighbor. Nothing had so perpote the provide well for his neighbor.

WESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. | nest began to nevelop, as the inadequate relations benrst began to nevelop, as the triadequate relations between the compensation received by women for every kind of labor and the pay they were expected to give for all they received. The pay they received was less and the cost of their garments more, in proportion, than the pay and clothing of men. It was very easy for the language of political economy to become the language of cant. It was said that universal laws determined the wages of women as well as of men, and when a trade or occupation was overcrowded wages must go down. This was so far true that it had become our sacred duty to open new avenues of employment for women. A prejudice against the capacity of woman as a laborer had much to do with the continued existence of the evil. Women should be taught to combine, as men do, against unjust employers. Accidents, fatal to a single laborer, may thus be made to work essential benefit to the whole class. They should be encouraged in ways of thrift, which will enable them to become containts on a small scale, and lead them to empress the containts of the contents of their collections. cessential benefit to the whole class. They should be call couraged in ways of thrift, which will enable them to be come capitalists on a small scale, and lead them to employ other women. The classes who would neither combine nor save should be assisted by capitalists, who should demand a fair interest for their money, not being so limited in means as to need exhorbitant profits.

A short discussion followed and then, after some business of a routine nature the Association adjourned till his morning.

# AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES.

Messrs. Leeds & Miner will to-night continue, at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, the sale of a collection of nearly 300 pictures-oil-paintings, water-color drawings, and engravings—the greater part of which belong to the estate of the late Benj. S. Hart the remainder being the property of a person in Balti more, who, for some reason not very obvious, is called "a celebrated connoisseur," and to whose personal identity no other clue whatever is given. We are happy in the belief that Baltimore is now the last refuge of the once famous "celebrated connoisseur." He is no longer heard of in the Catalogues of London or Paris, and, excepting on those occasions when he dies, fails, or "breaks up housekeeping in consequence of being about to take up his residence in Europe," we never mention him, his name is never heard in the Catalogues of New York that once were only too proud to claim acquaintance with him. The truth is, the world has quite outgrown him, and even Baltimore herself does not any longer hold him in the estimation she once did. We are at a loss in guessing what he has sent to the present collection. The "celebrated connoisseur" of Baltlpire, or copies of them, and Dutch pictures of the time of Teniers, Ostade, Backhuysen, and their tribe, very few of which had ever seen Holland, and none of which had ever been seen by the masters whose names they bore. But there are very few such pictures in this collection. For the most part they are modern works, painted by artists still living. The only picture belonging to the French school of the empire is Pierre Guérin's "Return of Marcus Sextus from Exile," which, if it be the original, first exhibited in 1800, was at one time, owing to political circumstances, and excited a strong interest from the fact that it first appeared at the time when the French emigres were permitted to return to France from their voluntary exile. It is certainly interesting to see it after the lapse of nearly seventy years, but a study of it explains the ephemeral character of Guérin's reputation. He had considerable skill in choosing his subjects, but his drawing and coloring were poor. One of the most interesting pictures in this gallery is Jarvis's portrait of Gen-Jackson, which, though by no means of great value as a work of art, is worthy of preservation as a good likeness of a notable man made by a painter who once enjoyed a wide-spread reputation. Toulmouche's "Grand-mother's Birth-day" we were glad to see again; the noble little boy and the grandmother's gown, if not the old lady herself, quite overbalance the disagreeable prig of a sister. Mr. L. Job Vernert who is not "a celebrated artist," though the catalogue calls him so, sends at least one picture, the motive of which is striking, although it is feebly carried out. "The Christ Stilling the Tempest" was exhibited here some years ago, with some South American scenesshows some ability. A singular picture, No. 28, "The Miser," by Mortimer L. Smith, was at Goupil's rooms two years ago, and attracted a good deal of curiosity, as the work of a Western artist who had never seen a painting of any to us to have considerable character and to be quite well painted. Mr. E. N. Perry's "Chinese Lady," No. 170, though not quite up to the Chinese mark is not bad. No. 246, "The Captives," by Décamps (not the Décamps, however), is an inter-esting study of color, but very much hurt by the badly painted naked female figure in the foreground. Names interesting to a large portion of our public figure in the catalogue-Laufant de Metz, Carl Hubner, Henrietta Biles signs his name to a picture called "A Mother Warming the Feet of her Child," which is a literal but very poor copy of one of Edward Frère's best works.

# A CARD FROM MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

Sin: Some of the newspapers are making such a pother over my late experience with a Boston audience, that it may be worth while to give to print my views on this subject.

I was engaged by the Lecture Committee of the Bay

State Course in Boston, on the strength of my successes in New-York and Washington, in Chiesgo. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities. I supposed the gentlemen who engaged me knew the character of my lecture. They had ample opportunity for learning it, at least, before the evening of its delivery, for, as I had other business in Boston, I was there two days beforehand, and talked freely on the subject of the aters to the two leading members of the committee—one of whom called on me, by the way, at a theater where I was occupied with the manager. These gentlemen, knowing me to be a partisan of the theater, a former actress myself, with a play at that moment under full headway at the Boston Museum, nevertheless gave me no intimation that I would be expected to denounce the stage. I need not say that, if they had, I should have prepared myself!

But what was my astonishment, on going upon the stage at Music Hall, to find an audience composed principally of people whose puritanic prejudices were traced in their faces with the pencil of the Master—paipably people without culture, with no taste for art, no liking for it, and wholesteemed one branch of it—the dramatic -as a branch of the house of Beelzebub & Co. I say I read this in the faces of the people all about me. That I did not read falsely, was quickly shown. While I was dropping from my lips the frothy pleasantries which lie at the beginning of "Stage Struck," I saw balf-a-dozen men spring up with hely horrer in their faces, which no words can express-clutch their meek wives frantically by the arm, and drag them out of my presence, as if I had been the embodiment of all the witchcraft for which their ancestors had in vain murdered old women for so many years. I con-fess that I was affected by this. I had been so accustomed to seeing good breeding in audiences, that the conduct of these persons almost threw me off my guard. What! Men get up and turn their backs on me !- with faces pale with consternation !-- and drag their companions out of my presence, as if they feared I should corrupt their morals beyond cure! What did it mean !

Was I a sort of intellectual Banshee! Where was I! Was I dreaming! Was this a nightmare! No; I was wide awake. But I stood for the first time before an audience such as I had never addressed before, and, please God, never will again. For a moment I seriously debated whether I should not quietly turn my back on these people, and refuse to speak further. But I saw, standing up, all about the hall (for it was densely crowded), a class of people such as I am accustomed to seeing in the best seats at my lectures-a class such as go to hear Miss Kellogg sing-and for their sake I continued

my "performance." But, alas! this was my Bull Run. I had triumphed on many a field before, and I have faith to believe I may know a Gettysburg yet. But this time I was vanquished.

I lost my art. If I am not an artist I am nothing. "Stage-struck," inartistically delivered, is pathos. Lecture committees please take notice. I have yet to face a good many New-England audiences. We shall see what we shall see. I am, Sir, most faithfully yours. OLIVE LOGAN.

New-York Authors' Union, No. 264 Pearl-st., Nov. 16, 1869.

### BOARD OF HEALTH. At the meeting of the Board of Health, yes-

terday, President Lincoln presiding, the weekly letter from Dr. E. Harris was read, giving the following statis-ties: The week that ended on Saturday, the 14th of November, was favored with the least mortality that has occurred in any week for several years in New-York. The occurred in any week for several years in New-York. The total number of deaths was only 334; and of these 50 were in the public institutions, and 284 in the city dwellings. There were 1st deaths in Brooklyn, and 16 others were reported in streets beyond the limits of that city. The mortality of infants under one year of age in New-York last week amounted to 81 deaths, or 24-25 per cent of the total mortality, and in Brooklyn it was 22.08 per cent of the total. The child-mortality, under five years, amounted to 41.62 per cent of the total in New-York, and 43.37 per cent in Brooklyn. Philliss polynomials is charged with 72 deaths, or 21.56 per cent of the total mortality in New-

York, and with only 20 deaths, or 14.18 per cent of the total in Brooklyn; while this constant destroyer and the various inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs are charged with no less than 38.22 per cent fof the total mortality in the former, and with only 26.28 per cent of

THE ERIE WAR REOPENED.

TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS OF STOCK ISSUED SINCE LAST SPRING-AUGUST BELMONT ARRAYED AGAINST WILLIAM M. TWEED AND PETER B. SWEENY-THE FORMER OBTAINS AN INJUNC-

sefore Judge Sutherland, August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke appeared as complainants against The Erie Rail way Co., James S. Fiske, jr., Fredk A. Lane, Jay Gould, Alexander S. Diven, J. C. Baneroft Davis, Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Daniel S. Miller, jr., Homer Ramsdell, John Hilton, George M. Groves, John Gansen, Charles G.

Alexander S. Diven, J. C. Baneroff Davis, Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Daniel S. Miller, Jr., Homer Ramsdell, John Hilten, George M. Groves, John Gausen, Charles G. Sisson, O. W. Chapman, Henry Thompson, George M. Diven, and Horatio N. Ottal.

The complaint in this case sets out that the plaintiffs are copartners and own over 4,000 shares of Erie common stock, some of them being bought as early as March last, the prices at which they purchased rauging from \$77.70 per share to \$46.25. They include in their action other stockholders who may join with them. It then claims that, except under the ninth section of the General Rational Law, the Company has no power to increase its stock; that no proceeding under that section has been held, nor has any act of the Legislature ever authorized the increase complained of. It then reclies the matters complained of in the Erie suits brought last Spring, and the proceedings in those early proceedings, the defondants, Jay Gould, James Fiske, jr., and Frederick A. Lane, entered into a fraudulent combination and obtained absolute control of the affairs of the Company, and used them for their own advantage in fraud of the rights of the creditors and stockholders of the Company, and used them for their own advantage in fraud of the rights of the creditors and stockholders of the Company, and of those dealing in the stock, and used the moneys of the Company and its receipts, which alone amounted to about \$15,600.000 per annum, and the moneys obtained from further illegal issues of stock, in their own private speculations might dictate, and also to perpetuate their power over the Company and its fraids; That in pursuance of their combination they got Mr. Eldridge, the President, to resign and Jay Gould to be elected President and Treasurer, and Fiske and Lane members of the Executive Committee with Thompson and Davis; the first time forming a majority with all the powers of the Directors during the intervals of their meetings. That in order to induce Eldridge to resign, they agree

in certain contingencies, in which event more might be insued.

On these affidavits, Judge Sutherland granted the following order to show cause:

On the complaint in this action, and the affidavits of Daniel Brew. Christian S. Sloame, JA. C. Brows, and Frank Work, and such atter affidavite so may be served on the Fris Kallway Company, &c. show cause before one of the Justices of this Court at Special Terry, &c., on the Zid inst. why a Receiver should not be appointed of the property, franchise, rights of the Justices of this Court at Special Terry, &c., on the Zid inst. why a Receiver should not be appointed of the property, franchise, rights of school books, papers, and effects of the Eric Railway Company, and why seek farther or other order should not be made in the premises as may be just.

Nov. 16 1858.

And Jaiso the following injunction:

In appears antifactorily to me, from complaint in this action, duly verified, and affidavits thereto attached, that sufficient grounds for this order exist, and the plaintiffs having given an disdertaking as presented by law, I do hereby order that until further order of this Court the defendants in this action, and each of them, their officers and agents, do abusinately desist and refrain from dung, or suffering any act whereby the amount now outstanding in the hands of bons fide bodders and from making, signing, or issuing, or permitting to be made, signed, or issued, any certificate of tore of asid company, except for slock of said company heretofore actually issued, and now outstanding, and held by bons fide bodders and from issuing, or permitting to be insued any certificate of new or additional stock of and company heretofore actually issued, and now outstanding, and inventing to be insued any certificate of new or additional stock of and company in the hands of bons fide bodders, and from account now actually outstanding, and held by bons fide holders: and also from issuing, or permitting to be insued any certificate of new or additional stock of and company for s

Faculty may be seen in the following which we quote

Faculty may be seen in the following which we quote from their late Circular to the Public, commenting upon this Petition: "We declined to give their request final consideration before his (Dr. Hopkins) return.

We would also state, that in the interval between the presentation of this paper of Nov. 8, and our withdrawal from College, Nov. 10, the Faculty of the College made no objections either to the Committee who waited upon them or to the Students, that the reason they refused action upon our paper was that they regarded it a demand rather than a request.

With this Statement we submit the matter to the Public Public E. B. Powell, Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 14, 1858.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The first session of the National Christian Convention was commenced in the Reformed Protestant o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance was good. A prayer meeting was held previous to the opening of the meeting. About 101 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby elected to the chair. The following named gentlemen were announced as the officers of the Convention: President, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby; Vice-Presidents—Wim. E. Dodge, Clinton B. Fisk of St. Louis, Jno. V. Farwell of Chicago, H. T. Durrant of Boston, J. Cook of Philadelphia, M. K. Jesup of New-York, Ed. Downey of Texas, and Frederick T. Frelinghnyson of New-Jersey. Secretaries—J. B. Tyler, New-York; M. C. Hogood of Chicago, the Rev. T. Stork of Philadelphia, Mr. Dyer of New-York, B. W. Childers of Ohio, and G. W. Prime of New-York, A. "Committee on Summary," to facilitate the presentation of topics, was appointed, after which the first topic of the day, "How can the Christian activities of the entire membership of any particular Church be best organized and developed!" was taken up, and the discussion opened by the Rev. J. T. Duryes. He said that proportionately the Gospel did not go to the people as much in the country as in the city-Semething is wrong; if the church of New-York were to go to work in the spirit of God, every man, woman, and child in the city could know of the Gospel in 24 hours. It is better that some one outside of the Church should take the shew bread out from the sanctuary and spread it over all the world, rather than have the people perish. The speaker did not believe in an exclusive priesthood. He exhorted his hearers to go back to their churches asking the help of their lay members in spreading the gospet. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair of New-York was in favor He exhorted his hearers to go back to their churchs assign the help of their lay members in soreading the gospel. The Hev. Dr. Hugh Blair of New-York was in favor of cooperating with the officers of the church, and with the female members also. Mr. Moody of Chicago said that fone of the strongest evidences of Christianity was Christian work. Nine-tenths of the church members of the church memb

would find work. Christianity without work is not Christianity, and the result of such so-called Christianity is spiritual death.

The Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. Egleston of Ohio, the Rev. Mr. Adams of New-Jersey, the Rev. Mr. Mingins, Dr. Clark, Mr. Wm. M. Loomis of New-York, Mr. Coc of Newark, and Mr. Cyr of France, followed. Dr. Chickering of Boston, said that the sisters in the Church should be made to feel that they also had a hand in this work. He spoke of the noble women who had gone South and laid down their lives inginissionary and educational work among the lowly. Mr. Roberts of Elizabeth exhorted those precent to learn how to attain the power of God. those present to learn how to attain the power of God. He urged the establishment of mission schools, that the young of both sexes might learn to work for God and hu-

of Georgia. He said God had not placed any one where there was no work for him to do on the spot. The Sunday-school is the workshop of the church, and in order to reach those who dwell in rural districts these means should be used. The time has come when the laymen should be organized. Christ did not say that one particular class or sect should spread the gospel. But He said: "Go ye out into the world." There have been too many gentlemen Christians—what is wanted is a museular Christianity. Sunday schools are the seeds of great works. In battles the privates fight as well as the Generals. The work is to be done by all Every man has a burden to carry for humanity. In the South the only teaching that amounts to much in Christian work results from Bible and Sunday schools. The country is just cooling off from political excitement, and a great field is opened for the word of God. "We can learn," said he, "an instructive lesson from the two political parties who have been striving to win doubtful voters to their side. Is the work of God of less importance than the work of man! Dr. Leo of New York said no one who had any respect for himself would go to church unless he could go as an American citizen. The question is, are our churches places for the common people? And unless they are sure of a hearty welcome they will stay away. We can convert

In Twenty-third st., and land in Hoboken, charged to the Company at \$150,000, and other real estate to Jersey charged at \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors named got \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors hand got \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors hand got \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors hand got \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors hand got \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors hand got \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors hand got \$1,000,000. That out of this file directors hand got \$1,000,000. The Complaint is complaint is supported by affidavits of Daniel Drew, reciting the proceedings in the old war, and affirming the aliegations of the complaint; by an affidavited Frank Work, by \$A\$. C. Brown, setting forth that he has examined the acts of the Legislature set forth in the complaint, and that they are as stated therein, that he acxamined the printed report of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company of December, 1665, and that from the complaint is some to Drew the Complaint, and that they are as stated therein, that he has examined the printed report of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company of December, 1665, and that from the complaint is some to Drew the Complaint, and that they are as stated therein, that he printed report of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company of December, 1665, and that from preach the complaint is some to Drew the Complaint is personnessed by common men telling the story of their own conversion. Christ called the very last persons that we would have thought of to preach the Gospel. The Lord called Etjah from behind 12 yoke of oxen, and the would do so in an hour. Yesterday morning a wonderful work, yet a few years ago he was a poor, the complaint, and that they are as stated therein, that he has examined the printed report of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company of December, 1665, and that from the complaint is supported by affidation of the section preach the conversable to the very last first our area from the

armined the octa-of the Legislature set forth that be has examined the printed report of the Legislature set forth in the complaint, and that they are as stated therein, that he has examined the printed report of the Directors of the Frie Railway Company of December, 1865, and that from the printed that the printed report of the Directors of the Frie Railway Company of December, 1865, and that from the printed that the state of the William of the printed report of the Company and all states of Carlestian S. Siona:

Christian S. Siona made an affidavit setting forth new York stock Exchange. In the month of October 10 and the beams a matter of notoriety in the New-York Stock Exchange. In the month of October 10 and the Beams a matter of notoriety in the New-York Stock Exchange to the public On the 57th of October a committee was appointed by the New-York Stock Exchange to Inquire of the Eric Company in respect to such reported Issue of new stock. The Committee consistent of Williams A. Smith, James M. Hartshorn, and deponent. On the 27th of October is committee consistent of Williams and the Committee consistent of Williams and the Fresident of the Company, and stated to him that it was reported that there had recently been a new issue of stock of the Eric Company, to the Committee consistent that the Fresident of the Company, to the Committee consistent that the real; that the Co. Ind. After the usual opening exercises, the topic, of one of bonds of the made here one vertex into stock, and that the rest would be. The years of the Science of

Morning

9 to 10. Union Prayer Meeting, led by Dr. Chickering.

10 to 11. Discussion.—Topic. "Woman's work in the Church."

9 to 10. Union Prayer Meeting, led by Dr. Chickering.
10 to 11. Discussion.—Topic. "Woman's work in the Church."
Opened by the Rev. Geo. Washburn.
11 to 12. Discussion.—Topic. "Why do so many Churches fail to reach the pour?" Opened by Harb Rev. Cynus D. Yosa.

27 to 3. Discussion.—Topic. "The best method of conducting Sabbath Schools" Opened by Harb Wells, esq.

28 to 4. Discussion.—Topic. "By what means can we reach those who do not come to see Churches!" Opened by B. L. Moody, esq.

4 to 5. Discussion.—Topic. "What is the work of Youngs Men's Christian Associations!" Opened by Cephas Brainard, esq.

GENERAL EXERCISES.—Addresses on Christian Work will be given by members of the Courention, in the following Churches: Haptist, Twesty-third-sh, between Bifth and Sixth-west, Tabersole Church, Thirts-fourth-st. and Nixth-ave., Reformed. Thisty-fourth-st. near Nixth-ave.; St. Paul's M. K. Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st. N. S. Prashyterian Church, Fourth-ave, and Thirty-fifth-st., O. S. Prashyterian Church Thirts-eventh-st. and Fifth-ave.; Protestant Episcopal, Manisonare, and Twenty-eighth-st.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Cox, and the audience retired.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF LONG

### ISLAND. To-day the Protestant Episcopal Church on

Long Island will assemble in primary convention in Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague ats. The exercises will be opened by a sermon from Bishop Potter, after which the sacrament of Holy Communion will be Messrs. Rapallo and spencer for plaintiffs.

Another suit has been commenced by Charles McIntesh against the above parties and August Belmont, in which an injunction has been contained, but whether this is in aid of or against the first suit does not now appear.

THE DIFFICULTY AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR; Whereas in the Statements of the difficulties at present existing between the late Students of Williams College and the Faculty of the same, a misinterpretation has been made—by some, of the Spirit of our Petition of Nov. 6, for the repeal of the obnoxious law passed by the Faculty, we take this opportunity to inform the public that the paper in question was intended by us as a Protest against the Rule and a request for its repeal.

We would ask the Public to note the fact that in our Resolution of Nov. 10, withdrawing curselves from the College, we stated as a cause of our action that, "Whereas, our Petition presented to the Faculty (\* e.) of suid College had been disregarded," &c.

The way in which this paper was interpreted by the The way in which this paper was interpreted by the Congruity, \$2,000; Hoiy Trinity, \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Queeus County, and \$2,000; Hoiy Trinity, \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,000; Whose of Suffolk County; \$2,000; St. Ann 2, \$1,00

Christ Church, \$4,500; 8t. John's, \$2,000; 8t. Mary's, \$2,000; 8t. Luke's, \$1,500; 8t. James, \$1,500; Messiah, \$2,500; 8t. Paul's, \$1,500; Emanuel, \$1,500; Christ Church, E. D., \$2,000; 8t. Luke's, E. D., \$1,000; Church of the Redeemer, \$1,350. There is no doubt the entire amount will be made, up.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES VESTERDAY. Yesterday was the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the completion of the Women's Hospital of the State of New-York, situated on the corner of Fiftieth-st, and Madison-ave. The enterprise was started in 1856, and was intended for the reception and treatment of females from all parts of the Union who might be laboring under the diseases incident to their sex. It was at this time known only as the Women's Hospital, but it was subsequently incorporated under the name of the Women's Hospital of the State of New-York. It has since been under the control of a Board of Governors, a Medical Board (composed of some of our most distinguished surgeons), and a Board of Supervisors (composed of 35 ladies). The demands upon the institution eventually became so great that the Executive Committee were compelled to errect the present elegant and commodious building, and even this is now filled to its utmost capacity, and they will be obliged to errect another. The building is divided into different wards and suites of apartments, so that ladies can be necommodated as they desire, or as their means will permit. They can be furnished with elegant rooms at prices varying from \$6.50 to \$15. per week, or they will be received free of all expense. The former list, as a matter of course, secures a private room and private table. The anniversary exercises yesterday were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Adams of the Madison-ave. Presbyterian Church, after which the Hon. James, A. Beekman, President of the Board of Governors, formally opened the exercises by a brief address, during which he reviewed the progress of the institution from its incipiency down to the present time. His remarks were followed by the report of the Board of Lady Supervisors, which was read by T. Bailey Myers, eaq., one of the Governors. At the conclusion of this report Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital, submitted a report, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

Dr. Emmett, in his report, referred to his appointment their sex. It was at this time known only as the Women's

ernors. At the conclusion of this report Dr. Inomas Addis Emmett, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital, submitted a report, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

Dr. Emmett, in his report, referred to his appointment as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Institution, and reported that he had appointed Drs. John G. Perry and Foster Swift as Assistant Surgeons. The new building of the Association was completed for occupation Oct. 12, 1867, and a department for the treatment of non-resident patients was established under the charge of Drs. Meredith, Clymer, and Jos. L. Brown. A large board of consulting physicians and stifgeous had also been formed, and had rendered effective assistance. Two house surgeons are also appointed and act alternately. The building, as regards external appearance, was tasteful and appropriate; its internal arrangements, with one or two alterations subsequently suggested by experience, proved all that was necessary. An addition to the size of the building he deemed imperatively necessary in view of the rapid growth of the institution and the necessity for increased bathing facilities. Hotair and vapor baths were also needed for treatment of certain diseases otherwise intractable. During the year 212 patients had been admitted. Of this number 166 were discharged. 180 theing ourself or virtually cured, 7 being not materially benefited, 16 discharged because their diseases were not of the class treated in the Institution, and 8 left at various stages of treatment, of their own will. Six deaths had occurred. Four after surgical operations, and 2, which were hopeless when admitted: 27 out door cases had been treated. Owing to the alterations in progress on the building during the year, the number of patients treated had necessarily been small in comparison with the full capacity of the building. Its benefits, had however, been incalculable, both to the patients and to the surgical profession, as providing a school for studying certain lessons and treatments never before exclusively classified. In conc

The Street Commissioner has been served with a notice, in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Common.Council and approved by the Mayor, directing him to remove the "Loew Bridge," situated at the interhim to remove the "Loew Bridge," situated at the inter-section of Broadway and Fulton-st., within five days after a notice to that effect should be served upon him. Upon inquiry at the Street Commissioner's Office it was ascertained that, as the Common Council made no pro-vision for meeting an expenditure consequent upon the removal of the bridge, and as there was no appropriation from which the expense so incurred could be taken, the presumption is that the bridge will remain as at present intil the passage of the next tax levy, unless the Central Park Commissioners, who are to have the custody and disposal of the structure when removed, shall see fit to remove it from its present position to the Central Park, where it is to be recreeted.

Coroner Keenan, yesterday, at the Park Hotel, jr., held an inquest over the body of Benjamin B. Bangs, lately a lodger at that place. On Friday last Mr.

# THE FERNANDO WOOD LEASES.

Application was recently made to the Supreme Court, General Term, to give the appeal in the case of Fernando Wood's leases a preference on the calcase of Fernando Wood's leases a preference on the calendar. The Court now makes the following decision:
"Early in the term an application was made in the case
of The Mayor, &c., agt. Wood, to advance it and
have it argued out of its regular order. The
conduct of the cause up to that time had been
strictly according to the English Chancery practice.
Now, for the first time, an application out of the usual
course is made. We have considered the matter, and
while it is one resting wholly in our discretion, we are all
of the opinion that no sufficient reason exists for taking
this case out of its ordinary course. The motion is therefore densed, and the Clerk will enter an order accordingly."

Frederick Marx, a lad of seven years, while crossing the Bowery at Rivington-at., was run over by ear No. 19 of the Fourth-ave. line, and instantly killed. car No. 19 of the Fourthave, line, and instantly since. The body was removed to the Spring-st. Police Station. The driver of the car, Samuel Bogan, living at No. 324 East Twenty-fifth-st., was arrested and held to answer the action of the Coroner. Later in the day Coroner Keenan gave permission to the parents of the child to remove the body to their residence, No. 11 Rivington-st., where an inquest will be held to-day.

### ALLEGED THEFT OF BONDS. Detective Officer John H. Smith yesterday

arrested John T. Beach, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, and an occasional operator on the Stock Exchange of lyn, and an occasional operator on the Stock Exchange of this city, for having in his possession and attempting to dispose of several \$1,000 bonds of the Bounty Loan of Onondaga County, N. Y., a portion of those stolen from the Syracuse Savings Bank on the lat of April last. Mr. Beach, who was locked up at Police Headquarters, claims that he bought the bonds in good faith from Richard Roe, and that at the time of such purchase he did not know they had been stolen.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY. Dr. Dyonisius Cremmin of No. 279 Henry-st., better known as "Baltimore Dennis," who was recently taken to Binghamton to answer a charge of having sold there a portion of the \$250,000 worth of bonds stolen from the Royal Insurance Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., on Dec. 10, 1866, and who, on Monday night, was brought back on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Justice Bar-nard of the Supreme Court, was taken before Justice Barnard yesterday. No examination was held, however, and the prisoner was remanded to Police Headquarters.

## BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS. The Board met at noon yesterday, corrected

few returns, decided to publish the official declaration and statement in THE TRIBUNE and other newspapers, and then adjourned sine die.

### CARD FROM MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I am compelled, in defense of my honor and dignity, as a lady with a character and pride above anything of a criminal nature, to contradict those most slanderous articles already issued against me. Mr. Newslanderous articles already issued against me. Mr. Newcombe's charges against me were from malice and joalousy. I shall enter proceedings for libel and false imprisonment, and prove to the public and to my friends
the injustice that has been done me by this man, and by
the press. I trust you will give me justice, for I assure
you I am innocent in thought and deed of this disgraceful accusation. I but ask my rights. No man or woman
can expect more. If I can't get them in peace, I musi
and will fight for them.

Yery truly.

Pauling Cushman,

New-York, Nov. 17, 1888.

Saw-York, Nov. 17, 1868. THE FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

The corner stone of the Church of the Holy sepulchre, on Seventy-fourth-st. near Fourth-ave., was laid on Monday, with all the grand ceremonial pertaining laid on Monday, with all the grand ceremonial pertaining to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Right Rev. Rishop Potter, of the diocese of New-York, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Olmstead of Trinity Church, the Rev. II. II. Oberly of Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Sill of the Church of St. Chrysostom, the Rev. Dr. Mines of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. J. W. Shackleford of the Church of the Red enter, the Rev. Dr. Price of St. Stephen's, the Rev. E. Varid of St. Paraminas, the Rev. S. F. Dundam he Rev, C. T. Olmstead of Trinity Church, the Oberly of Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Sill of 181. Connor Pleas. Trial Tran. —Part II.—Brady, J.—Coars spens of St. Chrysostom, the Rev. Dr. Mines of St. arch, the Rev. J. W. Shackleford of the Church spensor, the Rev. Dr. Price of St. Stephen's, the St. Handam reh of the Sachman, the Rev. St. F. Innaham reh of the Sachman, the Rev. Dr. Joneson of the Sachman and Michael St. Sachman, the Rev. Dr. Joneson of the Sachman and Michael St. Sachman, the Rev. Dr. Joneson of the Sachman and Michael St. Sachman, the Rev. Dr. Joneson of the Sachman and Michael St. Sachman, the Rev. Dr. Joneson of the Sachman and Michael St. Sachman and Michael St.

the Transfiguration, and the Rev. J. Tutbill of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Rector of the new charch is Rev. James Tutbill Smith; the Wardens are Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman and Mr. Stephen Me llew. The Vestry is composed of Messrs. S. S. Smith, Philip Dater, George Newbold, N. W. Chater, W. C. Gilman, W. H. Lindaley, Edward Outhout, and Mr. J. B. Davis.

# THE COURTS. CIVIL

Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court being engaged in hearing a patent case yesterday, the hearing of the argument in the case of Painer & Jarret (of Niblo's Garden) agt. McDonough & Freligh went over until to-day, and, on application of defendant's counsel, "After Dark" was allowed to be performed one more night, at the Old Bowery, before being suspended until a decision on the notion is arrived at.

more night, at the Old Bowery, before being suspended until a decision on the Laotion is arrived at.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Nelson has promulgated the following new rule in Admirally Appeal cases: "On the hearing in this Coart of an appeal from the District Court, on any record which shall here after be transmitted from the District Court, no statement or report found in such record, of any testimony given rice roce in open court, in the District Court, with the considered by this Court as evidence, unless such testimony shall appear on its face to have been taken down in the same, manner as in Jury trials in common lay issues, and not verbalim, as in depositions de beac ease."

In the U. S. District Court Judge Blatchford has promulgated the following new rule to govern in atmiralty cases appealed from that Court to the U. S. Chercuit Court to be transmitted to the Circuit Court on an appeal, in pursuance of Rule No. 23, adopted by the Supreme Court at the December Term, 185, as one of the rules for regulating proceedings in admiralty, shall not include in such record, as any portion of the testimony on the part of any party, any statement, or report of any testimony given rice roce in open court, unless such testimony shall have been taken down in accordance with Rules 12s and 125 of this Court, and shall have been testimony, 'in accordance with Rules 12s, 12s, and irr of this Court, and no consent of parties shall be of any avail to dispense with or vary so much of said Rules, 12 and 126, as requires such vica roce testimony given in open court, to tetaken down in the same hanner as in jury trials in common law issues, and not verbalim, as in depositions de bene esse. Whenever such testimony shall be taken down by the Cierk, the legal fees chargeable by him, therefore, shall be taxable as part of the costs in the cause.

In the U. S. District Court, before Judges.

him, therefore, small be taxable as part of the costs in the cause.

In the U. S. District Court, before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, the case of the United States ast. Twenty balas of cotton came on for trial. The confiscation of the cotton in this case was sought on the ground that it was held, owned, and used by Magruder, Taylor, Roberts, & Co., a firm in Baltimore, in 1863. for the parpose of giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion, It was claimed by the defence that this firm was loyal, never having giving aid or comfort to the Rebellion, and that the cotton was assigned to William R. Penniman, by the firm, in good faith, and for the benefit of the firm, in good faith, and for the benefit of the firm is creditors. The cotton was taken possession of by T. C. Callicot, a Government agent, at Andersonville Court-thouse, where the cotton was stored, and before it could come to the hands of the assignee, who now claims it. The point was raised by the Government that there being prima facic cause for the selzure the onus was upon the defense to show the loyalty of the firm and their right to hold and dispose of the case, until all the evidence was in, it would hold the Government had made out a prima facic case, as the facts claimed by the Government defence was in, it would hold the Government had made out a prima facic case, as the facts claimed by the Government defence was in, it would hold the Government had made out a prima facic case, as the facts claimed by the Government of the members of the firm (Roberts) and succored Confederate soldiers, "some of whom were slok and wounded." The Government contended that as the went "some" coarred in the written evidence, as relating to the slek and wounded Confederate soldiers, the inference was that others beside sick and wounded verdiet.

CRIMINAL.

In the United States District Court yester-day, before Judge Blatchford, the trial of Niebelas Heary, indicted for conspiring to make a false whicky bond for the purpose of derivations the Government out of the tax on whicky stored in a bonded warehouse at No. 42 West Forty-second-st., was adjourned over until to day.

yesterday, before Commissioner Osborne, one MacCe-mack was charged with having, on the 6th ult., sold in in counterfeit Socient notes to a secret-service detective named William Shonewolf for the sum of \$25. He was arrested at the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, on Fr-day last. After evidence was taken an support of the charge, the case was postponed until Friday. In the Court of Special Sessions, vesterday,

In the Court of Special Sessions, vesterday, Walter and Manghen Carter, accused of the assault on Mr. Isaac W. England of The Sun, were fined \$50 cach... William Johnson was sentenced to the Penticuliary for six months for stealing \$9 from the room of Charles Webel. Nellie Tighe, a woman of bad fame, was sent to the Penticuliary for four months for abstracting \$8 from the pocket of Henry Davis... Charles Bronson, for rebing his employer of goods valued at \$25, was fined kt and sent to the Penticuliary for six months.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Charles Sinciair, found guilty of six months.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Charles Sinciair, found guilty of stealing \$1.55 from a woman, and John Cain, who pleaded guilty of breay from the person, were each sentenced to four years myrisonment in the State Prison... John Sproul, alias John Gray, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison... The case of Charles Stecke, Charles Herold, and Adam Kissergen, arraigned for minuslaughter, was put off until the next term of the court.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Hogan committed James Wright, for having stolen as alleged, from the vest pocket of James Barker, of No. 18 Broadway, a watch valued at \$50, while the latter was standing in the entrance to Niblo's Theater on Monday night. Mary Sweeney was committed, yesterday for having stolen \$20 from Margaret Coughlin, of Na. 28 Washington-st. The two women occupied the sameled on Monday night, when the alleged theft was committed. Detective Officers Irving and Coyle arrested thats E. Ashton, a resident of Paterson, N. J., on the complaint of George W. Herbert, of the firm of Sherwin & Herbert, of No. 543 Broadway. The complainant \$150, this was duly honored. Not long ago Ashton again induced Herbert to cash a check for \$275, drawn on the Paterson National Hank, signed by himself and uncertified. Payment on this was declined by the teller of the bank, on the ground that Ashton had but so cents to his credit in the bank. The magistrate commuted Ashton to await an examination. Mary Campbeil of No. 8 Mulberry st. was committed on the charge of having stolen a half chest of toa from the store of Henry C. Parker, at No. 31 Burlius Sip... Henry Dietch and Robert H. Goodman, proprietors of a storage warehouse at No. 422 Fourth-ave. who were arrested on a charge of having received \$1,500 worth of repsistolen from the store of Messrs. Wagner, Linder & Co. M. No. 184 Canal-st., Sept. 2, were yesterday discharged for custody, they having shown that they had received he goods in the usual course of business, and advanced has upon them....George Leary, a Bostoman gave a silver watch for safe keeping to Margaret Williams of No. 18 Leonard-st. Wm. H. Jordan, a colored man; stole the watch, and for this he was yesterday arrested and committed to the Tombs.

# COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BARNARD, P. J., INDRAMAM and MULLEN, J.J., Court opens at loj a m.

Enumeracied Medition.

69. Buther agt Truslow.

99. Thompson agt Dunbar et al.

100. McKay agt National Pirol.

101. Hawk et al. agt Thorn et al.

102. Hood, &c. agt Drekman et al.

103. Smith agt Patrick.

104. Peller agt Dreyer.

105. Bather ag agt Truslow.

106. Gardner et al agt Tyler.

107. Merritt agt Hudson River R.

107. Merritt agt Hudson River R.

108. Applebragt Truslow.

109. Parker agt Theeber.

110. How he et al.

112. People et al agt Melie.

113. Bosman agt Truslow.

106. Gerler et al.

114. Kelly et al. agt Second Sayl

115. Gerler et al.

117. Tainter agt. Clark

117. Tainter agt. Clark

117. Tainter agt. Clark

118. Hofman agt. Kelly. Sheriff.

119. Wagnen agt. Frest

129. Pege agt. Field.

129. Jacoba agt. Emest.

227. Resenblatt agt. Camball.

228. Jacoba agt. Emest.

229. Peck agt. Cer.

221. Kolmer agt. Levy et al.

SUPERME COURT—CINCUIT.—PART II.—Adjointed without at 18-39 SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TREM.—CARDORO, J.—Court opens at 18-39 Per May 18-30. Little agt. Hidden.

21. Little agt. Hidden.
22. Fewle agt. Smith.
23. Fewle agt. Smith.
24. Little agt. Hidden.
25. Fowle agt. Smith.
26. Chimosings agt. Wells.
27. N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank agt.
27. N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank agt.
28. Robinson agt. Fishe.
200. Hawk et al. agt. Thorn et al.
28. Robinson agt. Fishe.
200. Hawk et al. agt. Thorn et al.
28. Fey agt. Confere et al.
28. Fey agt. Confere et al.
28. Fey agt. Confere et al.
282. Fey agt. Confere et al.
282. Fey agt. Confere.
29. Hills agt. Am. & M. S. M. Co.
46. Webb agt. Buckalow.
50. Teller agt. Fewler.
67. Withers agt. Richardson.
83. Percy agt. Woold.
25. Gould agt. Flord.

19. Hill agt Am. & N. S.

46. Webb agt Buckslew.

50. Teller agt Fowier.

67. Withers agt Richardson.

83. Peres agt Wood.

85. Gould agt Flord.

80 PERRON COUNT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MCCENN. J. Court open

So, Gond agt. Flord.

SOPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MCCTNN, J. Court opens 11 a. m.

315. Toledo, Logansport & N. Ind.
R. R. Co. agt. Hawkes.
267. Reitley, sen., Administrator, agt. Hanks.
275. Taliman agt. Murray.
276. Solomon, br Gnard's agt. C.
P. N. & R. R. R. Co.
Str., O'Courell agt. Lane.
279. Gast agt. Nathan.
289. Ulman agt. Jacobs et al.
SUPERIOR COURT—PART II—ROBERT AGT.
261. Maybes agt. Hatch.
263. Mentage agt. Hatch.
264. Morber agt. Muhaitan Rig.
Company.
264. Boireen agt. Loesser et al.
265. Amerusan agt. O'Brien. Sh'f.,
266. Larses agt. Ragleson.
273. Favier agt. Ragleson.
273. Favier agt. Ragleson.
274. Doireen agt. Loesser et al.
266. Maybes agt. Hatch.
266. Mayber agt. Williams.
267. Thoman et al. agt. George et al.
268. Maybew agt. Norsky from Common Plans—Trail. Term—Part L—Barrayy. J.—Court opens at 11 a. d.
269. Cuneo agt. Perano.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARY I.—BARNETY, J.—Court opens at 11 a. d. 1129. Cupee agt. Perano. 1141. d. 1142. Carpenter act. Gosson et al. 1278. Walder's agt. Emiskopf. 1278. Walder's agt. Mullen. 1274. Newman agt. Sewuall. 1274. Newman agt. Sewuall. 1274. Newman agt. Sewuall. 1274. Newman agt. Sewuall. 1274. There's agt. Heilboth. 1274. Court agt. Hagan. 1274. Zhe's agt. Raochfusa. 1282. Kitterdge agt. Davidson. Cornon Pleas—Trial Term.—Part II.—Brant. J.—Court opens ag. 12 a. ii.